

*Type.* Adult female. Original number 2188. Collected on June 3rd, 1911.

This *Thamnomys* is undoubtedly related to the large Ruwenzori species, *T. venustus*, from which it is distinguished by its greater size and far larger molar teeth.

LXXIII.—*A new Pœciliid Fish from the Amazon, with Notes on the Genera Petalosoma and Tomeurus.* By C. TATE REGAN, M.A.

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IN 1908 (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) ii. p. 458) I described a Pœciliid fish from Costa Rica under the name *Petalosoma cultratum*; this differed from all other Pœciliids then known in having the tail behind the anal fin compressed to a sharp ventral edge formed of paired scales. In the following year Eigenmann (Ann. Carnegie Mus. vi. p. 53) published the description of *Tomeurus gracilis* from British Guiana, another Pœciliid fish with this peculiarity. I have now received from Herr A. Rachow, of Hamburg, examples of a new species of *Petalosoma* from the Amazon at Obidos.

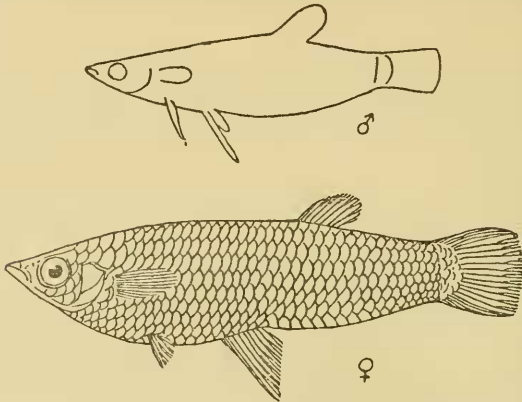
*Petalosoma* and *Tomeurus* resemble *Gambusia* in mouth-structure, dentition, &c., and in having the anal fin of the male advanced and modified into an intromittent organ. In *Petalosoma* the body is moderately deep (depth 3 to 4 in the length); the anal fin of the male is inserted below or a little behind the end of the pectoral, is rather short ( $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{5}$  the length of the fish), and has the elongate rays simple; the pelvic fins are well developed, inserted below the middle of the pectoral, larger in the male than in the female. In *Tomeurus* (*vide* Eigenmann) the body is long and slender (depth  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in the length), the anal fin of the male is inserted below the base of the pectoral, is very long ( $\frac{1}{3}$  the length of the fish), and has the first elongate ray armed with spiniferous appendages, whilst the pelvic fins in the male are minute, below the gill-openings, and in the female absent.

The new species may be designated

*Petalosoma amazonum*, sp. n.

Body moderately compressed, its depth  $3\frac{2}{3}$  in the length; length of head  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . Snout as long as eye, the diameter of which is 3 in the length of head and less than the interorbital

width. 33 or 34 scales in a longitudinal series. Dorsal 8 or 9; origin equidistant from anterior ( $\sigma$ ) or posterior ( $\text{♀}$ ) margin of eye and posterior edge of caudal fin; fin more elevated in the male than in the female, but not nearly reaching the caudal when laid back; distance from dorsal to



*Petalosoma amazonum*,  $\sigma$  and  $\text{♀}$ , enlarged to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

caudal twice or nearly twice the least depth of the caudal peduncle. Anal 10, in the female nearly in the middle of the length of the fish, in the male originating a little behind the end of the pectoral, which is shorter than the head. Pelvics 6-rayed, inserted below the middle of the pectoral. Caudal subtruncate. Coloration olivaceous.

Two specimens, a male of 35 and a female of 51 mm., from Obidos.

*Petalosoma cultratum* differs from this species especially in the deeper and more strongly compressed body and more posterior dorsal fin. In the type, a male of 50 mm., the depth of the body is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in the length, the dorsal, when laid back, nearly reaches the caudal, and the distance between these fins is equal to the least depth of the caudal peduncle.

LXXIV.—*Descriptions and Records of Bees.*—XXXIX.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL, University of Colorado.

*Halictus provancheri*, Dalla Torre.

Comparing specimens from Woods Hole and Cuttyhunk Island, Massachusetts, with those collected by Robertson in